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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—301—

Politics of Europe.

Letter from Dublin.—Extract from a letter from Dublin, dated the 1st September :—"Do not give credit to the accounts you have seen in some of the Papers of the Marquess of LONDON-DERRY having been favourably received amongst us. Previous to his arrival a very strong feeling prevailed against him, which his friends took every means in their power to subdue, by representing the very prominent rank he holds in the Administration, the steady support which he had uniformly given to Catholic Emancipation, and the valuable services he might further render to Ireland. All this, however, would have had little effect had they not succeeded in inculcating a belief that to his Lordship we are indebted for his MAJESTY's gracious visit. This was an argument not to be resisted, and being strongly pressed upon three or four occasions, when the populace began to assail him with groans and hisses, it had the effect of stilling their clamours."

Military and Civil Power.—The manner in which the Ministerial writers would render the military altogether independent of the civil power, by allowing them to act against the people without the authority of a Magistrate, and under the pretext of self-defence, to commit *dreadful carnage*, by way of sacrificing to what Mr. BLADES and his friends call their *just resentment*, must awaken the least reflecting minds to the progress we have been making of late years towards a military despotism. The Riot Act, which passed on the accession of the present Hanoverian Family, when a majority of the aristocracy, and a great body of the clergy of the Church of England were Jacobites, and when, consequently, dangers and difficulties of all kinds perpetually beset the Government, was generally considered a measure incompatible with a free Government, which ought to be repealed with the dangers that it was framed to meet. To vest Magistrates with the power of calling troops to their aid instead of the *posse comitatus*, was justly viewed by the enlightened and independent men of former days, as having a necessary tendency to produce a contempt for public feeling and opinion, on which every free Government must rest for the execution of the laws.

But the Riot Act, which gave so much alarm to the friends of the Constitution in former days, and which BLACKSTONE admits to have made a *last addition* to the power of the Crown, is now considered by our Ministerial Writers in the light of an obstacle in the way of the Government. They wish to bring the soldiers into contact with the people in a much simpler way. Soldiers, they say, have the same right to quell a riot with other citizens; and according to THE COURIER, "they are the *only efficient* check upon the nefarious designs of the rabble." * * * A constable with his staff in his hand is easily overpowered * * *, but a single horseman will drive two or three hundred of that same mob before him like so many geese." It is of no consequence that this description of citizens are obliged to yield implicit obedience to the command of their superiors, and subject in case of disobedience to the most severe punishment, so that they cannot be said to have a will of their own. These *soldier-citizens* having the rights of other citizens, when in array, and commanded by their officers, may determine upon the legality or illegality of their fellow-citizens, and may at once, without the unnecessary formality of the authority of a Magistrate, commence an attack on the people, may drive them before them like so many geese, and if resisted, may, in self-defence, according to Mr. BLADES, slaughter them like so many swine.

But is it really true that there is no difference, in a Constitutional point of view, between soldiers arrayed and obeying the

commands of Officers, and other Citizens? Can a regiment of soldiers in arms, acting as one man, like a machine in the hands of their Commander, be in such a state considered as invested with the right of deciding on the conduct of the people, and giving effect to their decision by these arms? The difference between soldiers on duty and soldiers in a dispersed and unarmed state, or other Citizens, is of the utmost importance, in a constitutional point of view. The distinction ought never to be lost sight of, for it constitutes, in fact, all that distinguishes a civil from a military government; for if troops in array can act of themselves to quell a riot, stop the perpetration of a felony, or even defend themselves against a furious attack (we put extreme cases), there is no need of law, of magistrates, of constables, of the *posse comitatus*, the riot act, or any of the securities with which our books are filled. Our ancestors never contemplated so extraordinary a case, as that instanced by a Morning Paper, of a regiment on duty being reduced to such a straits by the assault of a mob as to be thrown on its own physical force for self-protection. If such a case should ever occur, the necessity would plead an excuse for a departure from the general rule, and the exception would not invalidate the principle. But in supposing such a case, let it be remembered, that the *posse comitatus* includes the whole population, that every man present at such a scene is bound to oppose the outrage, that he becomes a constable to defend the party attacked, or if he remain an inactive spectator, becomes accessory to the felony. But this extreme case is totally inapplicable to the question now under our consideration. That question is simply this—Can Ministers, or any other persons invested with power, order out upon duty, a body of troops to prevent or to quell a riot, to act against the people in the streets, or, if resisted, to defend themselves with their arms, without putting them under the direction of the civil power? And are the troops justified in firing on or sabring the people in obedience to such orders?

We are now addressing ourselves to those who wish to live under a Constitutional Government, and not under a military despotism. We know that there are persons in this country who prefer the simple machinery of foreign despots to the more complicated machinery of our own, and who would wish to see every mandate executed directly by the sword. To these men we do not address ourselves. But we call upon those who wish to live under a Constitutional Government to bear in mind that the first interference of the military, without the warrant of civil authority, is the commencement of a new system of Government. We know that the most unconstitutional doctrines on this subject have at times been uttered by slavish Judges, but those doctrines have always been denounced with indignation by the most respected names in the country.

A Morning Paper quotes the following passage from us, and pretends that it holds out an *assassin-like* threat to Mr. BLADES:—"Mr. BLADES and his friends may yet have cause to repent the encouragement which they have chosen to give to *military resentment*. The indulgence of this resentment cannot fail to produce another which may be very terrible, we mean *popular resentment*." The meaning of this passage is so obvious that we can only suppose the conclusion here drawn from it to originate in an artifice to procure subscriptions. No threat is held out to Mr. BLADES or any one else; we merely observe, that the indulgence in one kind of resentment necessarily leads to another; and that those who wish to indulge the soldiers in resentment, ought to consider that this must drive the people at least to indulge in resentment in their turn.

Review in Lisbon.—We observed the other day, when communicating an article from THE COURIER, giving an account of an insult offered to the KING at a review in Lisbon, said to have been promoted by M. SEPULVEDA, that we were convinced this account would turn out to be false. We subjoin an extract from a letter, dated Lisbon, 11th August, containing an account of the circumstances which actually took place. Our readers will see that M. SEPULVEDA, so far from stimulating the soldiery and people to attack the KING, exerted himself to allay the irritation which had begun to display itself, and succeeded in appeasing the people:—

"Some days ago, by desire of the KING, there was a review in the Praça do Rocio, of all the troops of the line in Lisbon and its vicinity, commanded by SEPULVEDA. The KING arrived at the Rocio as soon as the troops were on the ground, and having alighted at the Palace of the Regency (formerly that of the Inquisition), he beheld the spectacle from the veranda. On presenting himself before the people, he took off his hat, and made signs of salutation, which were answered by loud and joyous shouts of *Viva!* to the Constitutional KING. He afterwards replaced his hat, and continued to view the troops, who fired several salutes, and re-echoed the greetings of the people to their *constitutional* KING. Thy then began to file off in front of the palace where his MAJESTY stood, the different regiments lowering their colours, according to custom, while the people rent the air with acclamations. At this time the KING, through inadvertency, was standing covered, without appearing to notice the homage of the standards, or the applauses of the people; and at length, through a similar oversight, he unceremoniously withdrew. Some of the people, deeming this negligence to be either premeditated, or suggested by two Gentlemen near him, whose characters were obnoxious to the public, became tumultuous, and advanced against the sentinels of the palace; but SEPULVEDA presented himself, and soon appeased them. At the same time the Conde de SAM PAYO (Ex-Regent, and a very popular man), who had been standing at one of the windows with the Infantes Don SEBASTIAN and Don MIGUEL, led the young Princes by the hand, and presented them in the veranda, where they repeatedly bowed to the people, and were hailed with acclamations. Immediately afterwards the KING appeared, and, taking off his hat, repeated his salutations, which were acknowledged with the same enthusiasm, and he retired amidst the cheers of the populace. This is all that happened on the occasion, for I was present the whole time. Unimportant as the incident is, I regard it as the result of the accursed practice which formerly prevailed, of taking no notice of the people on these occasions. At present, when they feel themselves of some consequence in the State, it is no wonder that they should be apt to resent any shew of indifference, however unintentional."—*Morning Chronicle*

Marquess of Drogheda.—By the disbandment of the gallant 18th Hussars, the venerable Marquess of DROGHEDA, who had for 62 years commanded that regiment, is placed in a novel situation. He is Field-marshal, and unless allowed the rate of pay attached to the rank (6,000l. a year), we do not know to what allowance he will be entitled. The regulation fixing rates of pay to general officers whose regiments might be reduced does not provide for Field-marshals, and it is probable that the Marquess of DROGHEDA is the only one of that rank who has ever been without a regiment.—*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*.

Bermuda, April 28.—The Honourable House has passed unanimously, eight or ten Resolves, asserting their undoubted rights—setting forth the unconstitutionality and absurdity of the principles laid down by the Governor in his Speech, and other communications to the Assembly—declaring their firm and unalterable determination to resist any innovation which may be attempted to be made in their ancient and acknowledged rights and privileges, as being inexpedient and dangerous. A humble Memorial, moreover, it is stated, has been drawn up by the House praying his Majesty the KING, to be graciously pleased to remove Sir WILLIAM LUMLEY from the Government of this Colony. We understand there was a call of the House on this occasion, and that every Member in the Colony was present except one or two who were excused on account of severe illness,—*St. Vincent Gazette*.

Stockton.—Lord Stewart arrived at his seat, at Wynyard, in this county, on Saturday (September 1.) His friends rather injudiciously, as the event proves, designed that his Lordship should make a triumphal entry into Stockton; and therefore, in order to give due *éclat* to so important an epoch, a number of persons were engaged to take the horses from his Lordship's carriage and draw him into the town. Besides this, his Lordship's tenants were instructed to meet him at Thorpe, and escort him to Wynyard; and many, we understand, were obliged to come a considerable distance for that purpose. By these means it was doubtless hoped and expected that an appearance of popularity would surround his Lordship, at least, for the day. It is also reasonable to support that his local agents, who have been for some time past most actively occupied in endeavouring to promote his lordship's electioneering interests, had flattered him into a belief that he would experience a similar reception on this occasion to that which he met with 2 or 3 years ago, when he came to take possession of the large estates which he acquired by reason of his marriage with Lady Frances Vane Tempest. But if such an anticipation was indulged, the result demonstrates that it was not founded on the most accurate calculation. When his lordship, as we are informed, arrived at Stockton, the horses were certainly taken from the carriage, which was drawn by persons who, we have already stated, were hired, to Robinson's; but instead of unanimous acclamations of welcome, his lordship was assailed by a din of sounds that could not have been the most musical to his ears, among which "The Queen," "The Queen;" "Is Majocchi with you?" "Down to the Tees," &c., &c., were plainly distinguishable. His Lordship addressed the populace from the inn, and in the course of his speech held up his infant child in his arms, connecting the act with some allusion to the late Sir Henry Vane; but the tenor of his Lordship's speech we have not heard. His Lordship gave the populace 20 guineas to drink. It having been expected that he would be drawn through the town, the horses had been sent some distance forward; but either the two-legged substitutes for these useful animals grew tired of their job, and declined dragging his Lordship further, or else his Lordship thought it best to terminate somewhat suddenly his triumphal exhibition, by ordering the Horses to be sent for back and immediately reharnessed to the vehicle; which being done, it was driven off at full speed. We are told that Lady Stewart was so alarmed at the rudeness displayed by the populace that she fainted. His Lordship's tenants, who were marshalled in a body, we believe, under Mr. Hawks, one of his Lordship's principal agents, at Thorpe, on seeing the carriage gave three cheers, and accompanied it to Wynyard. When his Lordship last visited this county he was everywhere hailed with acclamations of joy. So different a reception now will probably make an impression on his Lordship's mind; and he might employ himself less usefully than in reflecting upon the fact, and endeavouring to ascertain the cause.—*Durham Chronicle*.

A Dexterous Thief.—Monday night (Sept. 3) a pickpocket was brought into the watch-house of the parish of St. Sepulchre-without in Cow-Cross; whilst Mr. Coleman, a tailor, who was constable of the night, was entering the charge in the charge-book, one of the light-fingered gentry, who accompanied the charge into the watch-house, picked his pocket of his watch, and departed before the loss was discovered.

Cromarty.—The beach and green at Cromarty, in Scotland, has now the appearance of a continued fair, in consequence of the number of fishing vessels from Ireland being there employed in the taking and curing of herrings; above 1,000 barrels were taken last week in one day.—*Morning Chronicle, September 5.*

A Partner.—In a MORNING PAPER of Wednesday last, a gentleman sixty-seven years of age, advertises for a partner about his own years.

Pun Military.—A young Ensign, complaining of the smallness of his apartments at the barracks, after many attempts at a simile, compared them to a nut-shell; on which a friend congratulated him,—as, by dwelling in a nut-shell, he had thereby attained the rank of Kernel.—*Literary Gazette*.

Friday, March 29, 1822.

—303—

Extraordinary Swimming.—Gibraltar, August 11.—Mr. James Graham, a gentleman belonging to the garrison, undertook on the 8th inst. to swim from Water-port-wharf to Algesiras, and to the astonishment of every body, reached to within musket-shot of that town, in the space of four hours and a quarter, when he got into one of the boats by which he was followed, complaining of nothing but excessive thirst. The distance in a straight line is about 5 miles and a half; but as Mr. Graham was forced out of it by the current almost every time that he lost sight of the house he was steering to, by swimming on his back, it is supposed that he may have swam altogether about 8 miles. The feats of Leander, and of a noble poet of the present day, is boy's play to this.

The Mirror of Fashion.—It is understood that Mr. B——'s corps of subscribers have made application to the Commander-in-Chief, requesting that, in consideration of the gallant exploits of a detachment of the Life Guards, they may be permitted to bear on their standard the word Tyburn—the name abounds with heroic recollections. Lord LIVERPOOL's motto, "Palma non sine pulvere," is singularly appropriate to the First Lord of the Treasury; it may be thus familiarly translated.—*Down with your dust.*

The presence of his MAJESTY in Ireland seems to have given rise to very extravagant and absurd sayings, but to few clever ones. Perhaps it will be observed that the faculties of the Irish were lost in their admiration. The only really good thing reported, is the following:—Lord NORSBURY, paying his duty to his MAJESTY at the late Levee, happened to slip, and fell on his knee. His MAJESTY most condescendingly assisted in raising him up, when the Noble Veteran humbly thanked the King, adding, "This is the second time your MAJESTY has been pleased to give me a lift."

Lord KINSALE, yesterday (Sept. 4.) had a private audience of his MAJESTY, on which occasion he asserted the ancient privilege of his family, of being covered in the Royal presence.—*Freeman's Dublin Journal.*

Somnambulism.—The GAZETTE DE FRANCE of the 2d of Sept. says—"About six o'clock this morning a young woman was observed walking along the roof of a house in the rue de Berri, with no clothing on except her chemise. It was soon discovered that she was walking in her sleep. A young man very courageously mounted the roof at the hazard of his life, and succeeded in rescuing her from her impending fate."

Gosling.—It may not be generally known that the father of William Gosling, the antiquary and author of "Walks in and about Canterbury," was one of the favourites of King Charles II, and remarkable for a fine voice. In allusion to which the merry monarch once said, "Talk of your nightingales! I have a Gosling who excels them all." His Majesty presented him with a silver egg, filled with guineas, saying "I have heard that eggs are good for the voice."

Orphan Children.—Cornwallis house, at Clifton, has been purchased to give permanence to the establishment founded under the auspices of the consort of George III. as an Asylum for the orphan children of noble and genteel families.

Tripoli Onion.—There is at present in Dr. Tod's garden, at Errol, a Tripoli onion, which measures fourteen inches in circumference.

Mary Noble.—Mr. Robinson, of Upperby, has just finished weaving some fine table cloths, for Mrs. Scott, of Penrith, the thread of which was spun within the last twelve months, by Mary Noble, of that place, residing with Mr. Jonathan Nicholson. By the register of Kirkoswald Parish, she was baptized the 17th of September, 1716, and consequently is within a few days of the very extraordinary age of 105 years! Except hearing, her mental and bodily faculties are comparatively unimpaired, and she daily pursues, without intermission, her avocation of spinning. Her yarn is remarkably fine and even.

Beggars.—Of the 278,000,000 of individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources.

Andover, Sept. 3.—Elopement Extraordinary.—Our little town has been thrown into a state of strong excitement, by a circumstance which has taken place within these few days. Miss —, who was teacher at a boarding-school, has absconded with Mr. —, a married man, who was agent to a house of respectability in London, in the wine trade. Under a pretence of collecting debts for his employers, the gentleman had quitted his residence some days before; and the young lady, a few days after, took a chaise for Basingstoke, where she was joined by her gallant, who, it is feared, has been but too successful in raising the supplies at the expence of his principals. The fair fugitive is an interesting girl, of good connexions in this neighbourhood, and about eighteen years of age; while her inamorato is a dull, heavy sort of man, approaching to thirty. They are about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, it is stated, to establish themselves as new settlers.

Alderman Darley.—Whether Alderman Darley will give us credit for the assertion, we know not, nor do we care, but we are rejoiced upon his account, and on account of his family, at the turn which his question has taken. If Alderman Darley had had the grace, in the beginning, to make the apology to which he was forced in the conclusion, he should not have heard so much from the EVENING POST. But we had an imperative duty to perform, and we knew well enough, that by pushing our demands to an extremity, we should have obtained, for the country and the Catholics, the reparation which has been made. This was all we demanded at first, on the part of conciliation—on the part of the King. Alderman Darley declined. We then found it necessary to go farther. We shall not now, however, recur to topics which may be unpleasing. It is rendered, happily, unnecessary by the contrition which Alderman Darley has expressed for his misconduct, and by the severe reprimand which he received from the Government, at the special instance of the King.—*Dublin Evening Post, Sept. 4.*

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, dated the 3d of Sept. says—"The conduct of the Chief Police Magistrate (Darley), at the close of the late civic entertainment, has been noticed by the Sovereign in a manner most creditable to his Majesty, and most congenial to the forgiving temper of the body whom that underling of the executive had the audacity to insult. A special messenger from the Castle waited yesterday upon the Earl of Fingal to request his attendance there. His Lordship on his arrival was received by Sir Benjamin Blomefield, who stated that he had the honour to inform him, that he was commanded by his Majesty to express to his Lordship the deep indignation which his Majesty felt at learning that a Police Magistrate of Dublin, with the countenance of an inconsiderable number of individuals, had at the conclusion of the dinner at the Mansion-house, presumed to propose a toast which is considered by the bulk of the population of the country to be given in the spirit of hostility; and to assure his Lordship, that if the expression of his Majesty's indignation did not assume that exemplary character which was perhaps expected by the community, it was solely to be attributed to the determination originally formed by the King, to render his visit to Ireland a visit of peace and conciliation. Sir Benjamin stated, however, that his Majesty had commanded, that the individual principally offending should receive the severest possible reprimand, in his Majesty's name, with an intimation that a repetition of the offence would entail a more serious mark of the royal displeasure; and that it was the wish of the King that these his sentiments should be communicated to the Catholic body by his lordship."

Illuminations in Portugal.—There have been illuminations and other rejoicings in different parts of Portugal, in consequence of the abolition of the office of Captain Mor, which was last occupied by Lord Beresford.

Pun Naval.—An elderly officer, who had spent the best years of his life in the service, having to dance attendance, for months together to see the First Lord of the Admiralty, compared the inconvenience to being *Keelhaul'd*, as it was *under-going a great hardship*.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket.—At the tragedy of *Venice Preserved*, which was performed yesterday evening (Sept. 5) at this theatre, and introduced a new *Belidora* to the notice of a London audience, we cannot help noticing that a display of political feeling was exhibited at an early part of the evening, in consequence of some foolish Ultras in the boxes having thought it right to hiss the subjoined passage, in consequence of the applause with which it was welcomed from the pit and gallery. It is amongst the finest in the whole play.

Pier.—“Yes, a most notorious villain;

“To see the sufferings of my fellow creatures,
“And own myself a man: to see our senators
“Cheat the deluded people with a show
“Of liberty, which yet they ne'er must taste of.
“They say by them, our hands are free from fetters;
“Yet whom they please they lay in basest bonds;
“Bring whom they please to infamy and sorrow;
“Drive us like wrecks down the rough tide of power,
“Whilst no hold's left to save us from destruction.”

* * * * *

“We've neither safety, unity, nor peace,
“For the foundation's lost of common good;
“Justice is lame as well as blind amongst us;
“The laws (corrupted to their end that make 'em)
“Serve but for instruments of some new tyranny,
“That every day starts up to enslave us deeper.”

The disapprobation evinced by these silly personages called forth the expression of a contrary feeling from other gentlemen in the boxes, and the result was a tumult of applause which did not subside for many minutes.—*Times*

Young Clergyman.—Lately, at a town in the north of England, a young clergyman, who is running the race of preferment, was appointed to preach the assize sermon. The Mayor, agreeably to ancient custom, sent the reverend youth a polite invitation to dinner; but was answered by a gruff note condemnatory of the practice of giving what he called public dinners on a Sunday. The astonished Alderman handed this unexpected reproof to one of the learned Lords present, who could not refrain from expressing his disapprobation at such ill-timed impertinence. The pious preacher, however, will perhaps by this display of modern evangelicism please his right reverend relative, who once made a most grave and memorable attack upon the short petticoats of the opera dancers.—*Durham Chronicle*.

Sterling Honesty.—An instance of sterling honesty was displayed here on Monday (Aug. 27.) A lady and gentleman, who had been out at dinner on Sunday, sent for a hackney coach to take them home. At night the lady missed a 5l. note from her purse; and recollecting that she had taken a piece of money from it to pay a chairman who had gone for the coach, she immediately concluded that the note had been then pulled out, and blown off by the wind. On Monday morning, however, the lady was waited upon by the coachman, with the missing note, which he had found on the seat of the coach. He was liberally rewarded by the lady; and we regret that we have not been furnished with the name of this honest individual, that we might, to his honour, make it public.—*Edinburgh Star*.

An Auction.—On Monday (Sept. 3) a number of persons were assembled at an auction in an upper room of a house at Launceston, and being busily engaged either in examining the articles offered for sale, or in attending to the eloquent effusions of the auctioneer, they were wholly inattentive to the state of the floor, which, being unequal to the weight upon it, suddenly gave way with a tremendous crash, and precipitated the whole assemblage to the floor beneath. The consternation and outcry may be easily imagined: happily, however, no very serious injury was sustained. The company chiefly consisted of females, several of whom received contusions, and some have been since confined to their rooms in consequence of the fright they sustained. The auctioneer, a grave personage, escaped with the loss of his spectacles.—*West Briton*.

Horse Guards.—A Jack Tar passing the Horse Guards at White-hall, saw the two Sentries on horse-back in the alcove boxes, which are attached to the gate way. If it had not been for a wisp of the Black Horses' long tail, at war with some troublesome flies, and a lucky vivid sneeze from the Swordsman, the Sailor would have imagined that Mr. Salmon's ingenuity had supplied the Government with a pair of Waxen Effigies! However the word *Steady* might be applicable at sea, he could not at all understand so much *steadiness* on shore: they appeared *fixed*. Jack went on a cruise, and in a few months returned to London; and taking the same road to Parliament street, observed the Centinels, *rouge et noir* as before, stiff as marlin-spikes!—Scratching his head, he exclaimed “D——n my eyes, messmates what sitting there still!”

Persecution of the Jews.—A fresh persecution of the Jews has begun in some of the German cities. At Wurtzburgh some tumultuous scenes took place; two houses belonging to the Israelites were pillaged by the populace, amid cries of *hep! hep!*

Hampshire.—A man of the name of *Hogsflesh* has been fully committed to the County Gaol of Hampshire, for stealing bacon.

Guildhall.—After the list of prisoners, none of whose cases afforded any thing of public interest, had been gone through yesterday, (Sept. 4) Anthony Robins, an extra constable employed by the parish officers of St. Bride, was called up to the desk before Mr. Alderman Atkins, the sitting Magistrate, to account why a person of the name of Robert Sculthorp, whom he had taken in charge to the Compter on the previous evening, and who had been delivered to him therefrom that morning for the purpose of being brought before the Magistrate, the name of the prisoner appearing in the list, was not forthcoming. Robins prefaced his excuse by stating that he was very young officer, and feared he had done wrong; but trusting the Magistrate would overlook it this time, he should now know better, and would take care nothing of the kind should occur in future. The case was, that he had been very much abused and insulted while on his duty by this person, who had given his name Sculthorp; so much so, that he had felt it right to take him into custody and lodge him in the Compter. On bringing him to the Justice Room this morning, he learnt that he was a very respectable man, having a wife and family, and on his representing to him the injury he might sustain by being brought before a Magistrate, and begging his (the constable's) pardon for what he had done, he had let him go, thinking that, as he was the only person who had any charge against him, he had a right so to do. He now found that he was wrong, and he hoped the Magistrate would overlook it.

To this tale, which was told with great apparent artlessness and humility, Mr. Alderman Atkins, who had listened to it with marked attention, replied with one single question, “What money did he give you?” “Half-a-crown, Sir,” replied the constable. Mr. Alderman Atkins said, that he had expected this. If the constable, moved by the respectability of the party, and the disgrace which public exposure would bring upon him, had acted upon the consideration that as he was himself the offended party, he might have a right to forgive him; he (the Alderman) might have attributed such conduct to his ignorance as a young officer, and should have contented himself with pointing out to him the impropriety of his conduct, and cautioning him against a repetition of it in future; but as he had taken money for discharging his prisoner, that altered the whole complexion of the case. The Worthy Alderman then observed upon the gross impropriety of such conduct, not only as affecting the course of justice, but as giving strength and currency to the constant assertions of almost all disorderly persons, that they were taken into custody by the officers, for the mere purpose of making money of them.—“I discharge you as a constable; you must no longer have the power to take persons into custody. When an officer takes money to discharge his prisoner, it becomes the duty of the Magistrate to discharge him.” The Worthy Alderman then gave directions that the parish officers should be made acquainted that he had discharged Robins, and that it was his particular desire that he should not be employed again under any circumstances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—305—

Steam Engine of Immense Powers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, On the present occasion of great interest being excited by the Steam Engine intended to be set up at Chaudpaul Ghant, it will no doubt be interesting to the Readers of your JOURNAL to see the account of a Steam Engine in Cornwall, of immense powers, as detailed in the accompanying late Number of the Annals of Philosophy, page 236, which is therefore at your service for publication if you should think fit.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

March 18, 1822.

J. M. A.
STEAM ENGINE IN CORNWALL.

At the latter end of December last, the third of the new steam engines erected on the Consolidated Mines near Redruth, in Cornwall, was put to work; and as two of these machines are of a larger size than was ever before attempted, and as the concern is one of great extent and interest, some account of it may be acceptable to our readers.

The undertaking includes four or five copper mines nearly adjoining, and on the same veins, formerly worked very profitably in distinct portions, until owing to difficulties in pumping the water, and other circumstances, they were gradually abandoned about 16 years since.

The improvement in the use of steam power since that period is a prominent reason for expecting advantage to those who have had the spirit to renew the workings, though there are many others which are important, such as increased skill in the management of mining processes, and a reduction in the cost of labour and those materials which are most largely consumed. The present company have engaged a capital of about £3,000*l.* in the concern, and the whole is under the management of Capt. William Davey and Mr. John Taylor.

The extent of underground workings to be drained is very considerable, running for about a mile in length, and reaching at the lowest part to a depth of about 130 fathoms under the adit, or level by which the water is discharged towards the sea.

To keep the whole of these excavations dry, and to enable the mines to be sunk deeper, three engines have been erected by Mr. Arthur Woolf. One at the western extremity of the ground having a cylinder of 70 inches diameter, which works a pump about 60 fathoms deep, and two others, which we mean particularly to notice, are situated one near the centre and the other at the eastern end of the concern.

These engines have cylinders of 90 inches diameter, the pistons make a stroke of 10 feet in the cylinder, and the center of the beams is so fixed that the rods make an eight foot stroke in the pumps; thus they are able, at the common pressure, to raise a load of 95,000 lbs. Each of the engines is furnished with six wrought-iron boilers for producing high pressure steam, which is applied in the mode usually called expansive by engineers, and is condensed in the common manner.

Three boilers are connected so as to be heated by two fires, and are sufficient to work the engine, leaving three others to be applied when those which have been in use are cleansing or repairing.

These immense engines are executed in a very beautiful manner, and exhibit remarkable instances of accurate workmanship and sound calculation. Though they exceed in power all others that have been before constructed, and of course every part is of a dimension for which there is no precedent, yet each has from the first, performed its office aright, and the combination is so perfect that the motions are equable, and free from jar or concussion. The engines have worked repeatedly for days at the rate of 12 and 13 strokes a minute, and the whole has gone as smoothly as if a fly wheel regulated the impulse.

The effect of the first of these engines, or as it is called in Cornwall, the duty, has been regularly calculated by the person appointed for that purpose, and has been published in the monthly report.

It was found to have consumed about 3,800 bushels of coal in 35 days, or 111 bushels per day, and the effect had been that of raising 38,500,000 lbs of water by each bushel of coal, which is rather more than was done in the same period by any engine of similar construction.

It may be worth mentioning the weights of some of the principal parts of one of these large machines. The cylinder, exclusive of the cover and bottom, weighs about 12*t.* tons, in one piece; it is surrounded by a case of still greater dimensions. The beam with its gudgeon weighs nearly 25 tons.

The pump rods in the shaft are the largest mast timber that could be procured, and are 16 inches square to a considerable depth in the shaft; when the whole are attached, they will weigh, with the iron plates which connect them together, nearly 40 tons.

When it is considered that to this latter weight is to be added that of the column of water, and one half of the beam, we shall find nearly 100

tons on one side the centre, and of course a corresponding pressure on the other side to counterpoise it; so that there is suspended on the gudgeon, and moving freely upon it, nearly 200 tons.

The piston frequently passes through 240 feet every minute, and gives a corresponding velocity of motion to this immense mass of matter which is yet regulated with a precision that is astonishing, and which acts without concussion, and without disturbance, to the various parts of the machine.

There are many most ingenious improvements in the construction, and the arrangement is simple and complete. The whole reflects great credit on the skill and ability of Mr. Woolf, to whom Cornwall has before been indebted for the introduction of some of the most important improvements in steam engines that have benefited the mines in later years.

The works at the Consolidated Mines were only commenced in Jan. 1819, and it is probable that in a few weeks the water will be all pumped out; so that this, with the extensive erections for various purposes on the surface, which are such as to render it probably the largest and most complete mining establishment in the world have been executed in two years.

Evils of Imprisonment for Debt.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Should you have deemed the inclosure in my former letter worthy of being published, may I request you will have the goodness to publish the accompanying, the continuation of our Great Moralist's sentiments upon the same subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Allahabad, Feb. 17, 1822.

AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION.

This subject has occurred to me from the Sheriffs' Address, published in your Paper, calling upon the humane to subscribe to a fund for the purpose of relieving Poor Debtors: it would be much better to follow Dr. Johnson's advice and release them.

Since the publication of the letter concerning the condition of those who are confined in gaols by their creditors, an enquiry is said to have been made, by which it appears that more than twenty thousand are at this time prisoners for debt.

We often look with indifference on the successive parts of that which if the whole were seen together would shake us with emotion. A Debtor is dragged to prison, pitted for a moment, and then forgotten; another follows him, and is lost alike in the caverns of oblivion; but when the whole mass of calamity rises up at once, when twenty thousand reasonable beings are heard all groaning in unnecessary misery, not by the infirmity of nature, but the mistake or negligence of policy, who can forbear to pity and lament, to wonder and abhor!

There is here no need of declamatory vehemence; we live in an age of commerce and computation; let us therefore coolly enquire what is the sum of evil which the imprisonment of debtors brings upon our country.

It seems to be the opinion of later computists, that the inhabitants of England do not exceed six millions, of which twenty thousand is the three hundredth part. What shall we say of the humanity or the wisdom of a nation, that voluntarily sacrifices one in every three hundred to lingering destruction!

The misfortunes of an individual do not extend their influence to many; yet if we consider the effect of consanguinity and friendship, and the general reciprocation of wants and benefits, which make one man dear or necessary to another, it may reasonably be supposed, that every man languishing in prison gives trouble of some kind to two others who love or need him. By this multiplication of misery, we see distress extended to the hundredth part of the whole society.

If we estimate at a shilling a day, what is lost by the inaction and consumed in support of each man thus chained down to involuntary idleness, the public loss will rise in one year to three hundred thousand pounds; in ten years to more than a sixth part of our circulating coin.

I am afraid that those who are best acquainted with the state of our prisons will confess that my conjecture is too near the truth when I suppose that the corrosion of resentment, the heaviness of sorrow, the corruption of confined air, the want of exercise, and sometimes of food, the contagion of diseases, from which there is no retreat, and the severity of tyrants, against whom there can be no resistance, and all the complicated horrors of a prison, put an end every year to the life of one in four of those that are shut up from the common comforts of human life.

Thus perish yearly five thousand men overborne with sorrow, consumed by famine or putrefied by filth; many of them in the most vigorous and useful part of life; for the thoughtless and imprudent are commonly young, and the active and busy are seldom old.

Calcutta Journal.—Vol. II.—No. 75.

—306—

According to the rules generally received, which supposes that one in thirty dies yearly, the race of man may be said to be renewed at the end of thirty years. Who would have believed till now, that of every English generation, an hundred and fifty thousand perish in our gaols! that in every century, a nation eminent for science, studious of commerce, ambitious of empires, should willingly lose, in noisome dungeons, five hundred thousands of its inhabitants; a number greater than ever has been destroyed in the same time by the pestilence and sword!

A very late occurrence may shew us the value of the number which we thus condemn to be useless; in the re-establishment of trained bands, thirty thousands are considered as a force sufficient against all exigencies. While, therefore, we detain twenty thousand in prison, we shut up in darkness two-thirds of an army which ourselves judge equal to the defence of our country.

The monastic institutions have been often blamed as tending to retard the increase of mankind. And perhaps retirement ought rarely be permitted, except to those whose employment is consistent with abstraction, and who, though solitary, will not be idle; to those whom infirmity makes useless to the commonwealth, or to those who have paid their due proportion to society, and who, having lived for others, may be honorably dismissed to live for themselves. But whatever be the evil or the folly of these retreats, those have no right to censure them whose prisons contain greater numbers than the monasteries of other countries. It is surely less foolish and less criminal to permit inaction than to compell it; to comply with doubtful opinions of happiness than condemn to certain apparent misery; to indulge the extravagances of erroneous piety than to multiply and enforce temptations to wickedness.

The misery of gaols is not half their evil; they are filled with every corruption which poverty and wickedness can generate between them; with all the shameless and profligate enormities that can be produced by the imprudence of ignominy, the rage of want, and the malignity of despair. In a prison, the awe of the public eye is lost and the power of the law is spent; there are few fears, there are no blushes. The lewd inflame the lewd, the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himself as he can against his own sensibility, endeavours to practise on others the arts which are practised on himself; and gains the kindness of his associates by similitude of manners.

Thus some sink amidst their misery, and others survive only to propagate villainy. It may be hoped that our lawgivers will at length take away from us this power of starving and depraving one another; but if there be any reason why this inveterate evil should not be removed in our age, which true policy has enlightened beyond any former time, let those, whose writings form the opinions and the practices of their contemporaries, endeavour to transfer the reproach of such impri-sonment from the debtor to the creditor, till universal infamy shall pursue the wretch whose wantonness of power, or ravings of disappointment, condemns another to torture and to ruin; till he shall be hunted through the world as an enemy to man, and finds in riches no shelter from contempt.

Surely he whose debtor has perished in prison, although he may acquit himself of deliberate murder, must at least have his mind clouded with discontent, when he considers how much another has suffered from him; when he thinks on the wife bewailing her husband, or the children begging the bread, which their father would have earned. If there are any made so obdurate by avarice or cruelty, as to revolve these consequences without dread or pity, I must leave them to be awakened by some other power, for I write only to human beings.

CONTENTS OF THE BRITISH REVIEW, No. XXXV.

- I. Hints for conducting Sunday Schools, by the Committee of the Sunday School Society of Ireland.—II. Mrs. Graham's Life of Nicholas Penzance.—III. Wilks on the Necessity of a Church Establishment.—IV. Captain Parry's Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of the North West Passage.—V. Present State of the Greek Church in Russia.—VI. Mrs. Hannah More's Bible Rhymes.—VII. Reports from the Commissioners respecting the Public Records of the Kingdom.—VIII. Dr. D'Oyly's Life of Archbishop Sancroft. IX. Captain Lyon's Travels in Northern Africa.—X. Dudley's Dissertation on the Identity of the Rivers Niger and Nile.—XI. An Autumn near the Rhine.—XII. Bishop of St. David's Vindication of the Disputed Passage of St. John.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

By special license, at Lambeth Palace, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Frederick Manners Sutton, eldest son of John Manners Sutton, Esq. of Kilham, Notts, to Henrietta Barbara, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Saville, of Edwin-stow, in the said county.

At St. James's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Holmes, Sub-Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, George Hole, Esq. of Chumleigh, Devon, grandson of the late Dr. Home, Bishop of Norwich, to Miss Jane Crew, youngest daughter of R. H. Crew, Esq. Secretary to the Hon. Board of Ordnance.

Half-Pay Officer.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1821.

EDWARD BAMPFIELD EAGLE, a naval officer on half-pay, this morning applied for his discharge under the act. The insolvent was opposed on two grounds—first, that he had contracted debts without any reasonable expectation of paying them; and, secondly, that he had put Mr. Lane, one of the detaining creditors, who was a plaintiff in an action against him, to unnecessary expense, by pleading the general issue.

The insolvent underwent a long examination, in the course of which it appeared, that his father was a man of great wealth, and died in 1812 possessed of property valued at £6,000. Of this property the insolvent, as one of the children, had his share, amounting to about £1,000. The interest of this sum he only received, as the property, consisting of landed estates, was never sold. There was a mortgage upon the property allotted to the insolvent of £300*l.* and he sold the whole of his life interest in that share to his brother. It further appeared that the insolvent had since his father's death contracted various debts at Rochester, Abergavenny, Bristol, Bath, and London. At Bristol his debts due to his grocer, butcher, two wine-merchants, two jewellers, and various other tradesmen, amounted to £68*l.*; at Bath his debts were £36*l.*; and at Abergavenny, £48*l.* The total amount of his debts contracted at London and various other places was £1,704*l.* To pay these sums he was now in the annual receipt of £140*l.*, and £80*l.* for his half pay. In April, 1819, he went into the rules of the King's Bench; and had remained there ever since.

The learned Counsel by whom the insolvent was examined here read a letter which Mr. Eagle acknowledged to be his hand-writing. It was directed to Mr. Lane, a wine-merchant, in Queen-square, one of the detaining creditors, and was dated June, 1819. The insolvent at that time owed a considerable sum to Mr. Lane, and the latter had instituted some legal proceedings for the obtaining of his debt. The letter consisted, in a great part, of a copy from a very amusing paper, said to be from the pen of a noble lord (Erskine) exaggerating the endless expenses of legal proceedings, and the fruitlessness of instituting them. "A lawyer (said the letter) has seldom an interest in bringing to a close a business, which, if prolonged, will alone benefit himself." And after advertizing to the practices of attorneys, in a similar strain, it proceeds—"There is honour among thieves—so there is among lawyers. There is no rule without an exception." After enumerating with great precision the various modes of ranning up the expenses to the great injury of the plaintiff's pocket, the insolvent intimated that it was his intention to plead the general issue to the action.

A witness was then called who produced the proceedings in the action between the insolvent and Mr. Lane, and proved that the former did plead the general issue. The learned Counsel who opposed the insolvent's discharge contended that he had made out the two points which he proposed to prove to the court: he had shown that the insolvent had pleaded the general issue merely for vexatious purposes, and that he had contracted debts to the large amount of £1,700*l.* without any means of liquidating them.

It was urged on behalf of the insolvent, that with respect to the first point the only object of the letter was to advise Mr. Lane not uselessly to throw away his money. The whole of the letter had not been read, and it would be seen by its commencement that the intention of the insolvent was only to do him service. It thus began;—"My object is only to do you that justice which you require. I am not in the least irritated by what you have done. Do not deceive yourself: do not be led into useless expenses by lawyers." So far, therefore, from an attempt to injure Mr. Lane, the object evidently was to do him a considerable benefit. With regard to the second point, the contracting debts to the amount stated, it was contended that the prior had nothing to do with the subsequent debts, because they were contracted in a different place, and no claim had been made upon the insolvent by the various creditors at Bath or Bristol, when Mr. Lane's debt was incurred. It did not come therefore within the scope of the present act of Parliament. It was to be considered by the Court that the insolvent was an heir expectant of a large fortune, that he was now married most respectably, and had four children to support. It was true that he had not sufficiently contracted his expenses within his means, but great allowance ought to be made for a man placed in this situation. The learned counsel recommended that an assignee should be appointed to take care of the property yet remaining for the benefit of the creditors.

The Court was of opinion that, with respect to the first point, the plea to the action, it was not sufficiently proved to be vexatious. There could be no doubt but that the letter was a threat, and had the desired effect of deterring Mr. Lane from proceeding. Upon the other point, however, that of contracting debts without any reasonable means of paying them, the Court thought very differently. If the argument of the learned counsel for the insolvent were to prevail, a man might travel from place to place, incur debts to an immense amount, and pay nobody's

Friday, March 29, 1822.

—307—

then, if arrested for a debt of 15*l.* in a particular place, it was to be said "The insolvent has not contracted debts without a reasonable means of paying them, because he has 200*l.* a year, which is amply sufficient to pay the 15*l.*" This was an interpretation which the act could not warrant. The Court could not help adverting to the circumstance of the insolvent having remained within the rules of the King's Bench since 1819. (Here the Court was interrupted by the statement of the insolvent that from his uncle, Mr. John Tyndal Warne, of Taunton, who died 15 months ago, he had large expectations, having been promised 3,000*l.* at his death.) This statement, however, did not appear to the Court to warrant an alteration in its opinion. Such legacies only depended upon the capricious will of an individual, and no man had a right to contract debts upon the faith of receiving such monies. The insolvent had remained in prison since 1819, in the full receipt of his income, thus defrauding his creditors of that to which they were by right entitled. The Court therefore directed the insolvent to be imprisoned at the suit of Messrs. Lane, Smith, and Williams, the three detaining creditors, for the space of 12 months.

Black of the Negro.

OBSERVATIONS ON SIR EVERARD HOME'S PAPER ON THE BLACK RETE MUCOSUM OF THE NEGRO.*

Philosophical Magazine, August 1821.

Sir Everard Home, it appears, has delivered a lecture to the Royal Society, in which he endeavours to prove, by experiment, that the *rete mucosum* of Negroes is a provision of nature against the scorching effects of the sun's rays. This, I presume, is the Croonian Lecture, which is a lecture delivered annually to the Royal Society, in pursuance of the will of a Dr. Croone, who left a sum of money to that Society, upon condition that a yearly lecture should be delivered upon muscular motion. Of late years, when that subject began to be exhausted, the lecturer has very properly been allowed to choose any anatomical subject. The task has almost always fallen upon Sir Everard Home, one of the few remaining stars of the English Royal Society. As it is well known that he delivers these lectures chiefly to keep up the credit of the Society, it would be hardly fair to criticise them with much severity.

Nevertheless, his ideas are so obviously wrong, and his experiments so completely inadequate, that they disgrace the Transactions of the Royal Society, and will be greatly ridiculed at Paris, and indeed every where by enlightened men. Professor Roux came over to London to visit the English schools; and when he returned home, he ridiculed certain things, in his public lectures, most unmercifully. But he never had so fair a theme as this.

First: As a provision against the rays of the sun, black is the very worst colour that could possibly be chosen.—What should we think of the man, who, to defend his bare poll against the scorching rays of the sun, put on a black hat instead of a white one?—Unless nature were an idiot, she certainly would have preferred white.—Sir Everard *proves* his point in the most absurd possible manner. He interposes a piece of black crêpe between the skin and the concentrated rays of the sun; and then, because the ardour of the rays is blunted, he maintains that the *rete mucosum* of Negroes is for this purpose! The texture of the crêpe is the true defence and I will never believe but that white crêpe would answer much better.

Secondly: Why should nature be so partial to black men? The ancient Egyptians, the ancient Hindoos, and Charibbs, all lived within the tropics; the former were white, unless in those parts exposed to the sun; the latter were red. At this day the Cochinchinese are yellow, and yet they reside in a very hot climate. It is true, the banks of the Senegal and Gambia are hotter still: but there are black men in New Holland, and very dark-coloured skins near the north pole.

Thirdly: There is no such thing as a pigment in the *rete mucosum* at all. In the eye, indeed, there is a pigment. There was once a Frenchman who pretended to demonstrate one in Edinburgh; but neither Professor Monroe nor any person could discover it, but only the Frenchman himself. It is quite impossible to separate the *rete mucosum* from the *cutis vera* or under skin, otherwise than by an arbitrary separation. The colour of the skin depends not upon any pigment, but upon its texture; the texture of that of the Negro is thicker, but coarser wove, This would be a better preventive against the sun's rays than any pigment. But the truth is, the whole idea is ridiculous; and it was decided as long ago as the days of Buffon, that it is the obtuseness of the nervous system of the Negro which renders him callous to the most scorching heat.

The College of Surgeons boast that they never read, but make experiments only; and it may be indeed said that they know how to use their hands better than their heads. There is such a thing as drawing conclusions from experiments which the experiments do not warrant; and the above is an instance of how little use men's hands are, unless there be a head to guide them and reason upon their experiments.

English and American Newspapers.

Morning Chronicle, October 3, 1821.

These vehicles of historical intelligence and political discussion began to appear in England during the civil war. The Paper called *The English Mercury*, which gave the first example of this kind of publication, scarcely deserves to be mentioned in a general estimate. It seems to have been established by Queen Elizabeth in times of great difficulty and danger: in order to communicate such intelligence as she felt interested in making known, and counteracting such rumours as her enemies were anxious to propagate. Of this publication we have seen three printed numbers in the collection of state papers in the British Museum. The earliest number preserved is No. 50, dated July 23, 1588. It is entitled "*The English Mercurie*, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports," and is said at the end to be "imprinted by Christopher Barker, her Highness's printer." It would appear not to have been published at regular periodical intervals, but as occasions required, or events of importance occurred. We observe, for instance, the publication of No. 50, on the 23d of July, and No. 51 on the 26th; while subsequently more than a month elapsed without a new number. The first article in No. 50, dated Whitehall, July 23, 1588, contains advices from Sir Francis Walsingham, that the Spanish Armada was seen on the 20th in the Chops of the Channel, making for the entrance of the Channel with a favorable gale. An account is then given of her Majesty's fleet, which consisted of 80 sails, divided into four squadrons, commanded by the Lord High Admiral, in the Ark Royal, Sir Francis Drake, Admirals Hawkins and Forbisher. By the best computation, it is added, the enemy could not have fewer than one hundred and fifty ships; but as soon as they were seen from the top-mast of the English fleet, instead of exciting any fear of the result, they were hailed by the English sailors with acclamations of joy. An account is then given of the attack made on the Armada on the 21st of July, after which it fled. This official article goes on to state, that such preparations were made, not only at Tilbury and Blackheath, but along the coast, that nothing was to be feared should the Spaniards even effect landing. The article concludes—

"By God's blessing there is no doubt but this unjust and daring enterprise of the King of Spain will turn out to his everlasting shame and dishonor, as all ranks of the people, without respect of religion, seem resolute to defend the sacred persons of their Sovereign, and the laws and liberties of this country, against all foreign invaders."

Under the head London, July 23, it is said—

"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Lieutenant of this great city, waited upon her Majestic at Westminster this afternoon, with assurances of their hearty and unanimous resolution to stand by and support her Majestic at this critical juncture with their lives and fortunes, when her invaluable life, the true Protestant religion, and all the privileges of free-born Englishmen, are threatened by an open attack from our bigotted and blood-thirsty adversaries, the Spaniards.

"The Queen received them very graciously, and assured them that she did not doubt their zealous endeavours to serve their Sovereign on the present very important occasion; that for her part, she relied on God's providence and the goodness of her cause, and was resolved to run all risks with her faithful subjects."

No. 51, dated Whitehall, July 26, contains—

"The journal of what passed since the 21st of this month between her Majestic's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord High Admiral to the Lordes of the Council. Also,

A letter from Madrid, dated July 16, details "the hopes of Spayne in the Armada expedition."

The next number in the collection, being 54, is dated Nov. 24, an interval of four months. It contains an account, under the head of London, of "the solemn general thanksgiving for the success obtained against the Spanish Armada." Her Majesty went in state to St. Paul's. She dined at the Deanery, and rode back to Whitehall by torch lights.

From the time that this publication was given up, we find no continued vehicle for political intelligence with a fixed title for many years. In the reign of James I. packets of news were published in the shape of small quarto pamphlets, as they arrived. These pamphlets were entitled "News from Italy, Germany, Hungary &c." as they happened to refer to the transactions of those respective countries, and generally purported to be translations from the low Dutch.

No discussion could of course exist, nor could any news but such as pleased the Government be communicated, when the Star-chamber and High Commission Courts exercised an uncontrollable sway over the liberties and the ears of authors, or while the first of the British Stuarts were issuing frequent proclamations, forbidding the people even to converse with one another on political topics. At that time,

* From the Newcastle Magazine,

besides, there was neither a very extensive reading public, nor a system of convenient post communication. In the time of the civil war, newspapers multiplied to a great extent, and whole flights of "Mercuries" (for that was their favorite title), were weekly dispatched with royal or parliamentary intelligence. In the course of one year (1643) nearly a score of papers were started, 14 or 15 of which we have seen. Among them, we find the following titles:—"Special Passages, or certain informations," "England's memorable Accidents;" "Diurnal of certain Passages of Parliament;" "Mercurius Aurius;" "The Kingdome's Weekly Intelligencer;" "Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer;" "The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or certain Information from both Armies;" "The Parliament's Scout;" "Mercurius Rusticus, or the Country's Complaint of the Robberies, Plunderings, and other Outrages committed by the Rebels on his Majesty's faithful subjects;" "Mercurius Britaniensis," a parliamentary paper, the "Weekly Account," and the "Scotch Intelligencer." The "Mercurius Aurius" was first published at Oxford in January, 1643, to counteract the alleged falsehoods of the Roundheads or partisans of the Parliament. This purpose is expressed in the following introductory paragraph. The "Mercurius Aurius" begins thus:—

"The world hath long enough been abosed with falsehoods; and there's a weekly cheat put out to nourish the abuse among the people, and make them pay for their seducement. And that the world may see that the Court is neither so barren of intelligence as it is conceived, nor the affairs thereof in so unprosperous a condition as these pamphlets make them, it is thought fit to let them truly understand the state of things, that so they may no longer pretend ignorance, or be deceived with untruths; which being premised once for all, we now go into the businesse wherein we shall proceed with all truth and candour."

At the Restoration, the wings of political fame were clipt, and the "Mercuries" disappeared. In the time of William and Anne, though the press to a certain extent was free, and though several literary journals were established, the only vehicle for news was the "London Gazette," which was established in 1642. During the reign of the two first sovereigns of the House of Hanover, more than half a dozen of journals, almost exclusively devoted to the communication of news, were established in London, but as yet much was wanting to complete the scheme of our present newspapers. At the late King's accession, and for many years subsequently we find in the newspapers (the "London Chronicle," "St. James's Chronicle," and the "Daily Advertiser," for instance), no political discussion, parliamentary intelligence, and no reports of the proceedings of the courts of law. The debates of Parliament at that time seem to have been as unknown to the body of the people as the deliberations of the Privy Council; the commencement and conclusion of a Session were mentioned sometimes in a single paragraph; and if a Member wished to inform his constituents of the particular line of conduct which he had pursued, or the individual speeches which he had delivered, he was obliged, like honest Andrew Marvel, to communicate with them every day by letter. We subjoin a paragraph from Dr. Johnson's "Life of Addison," giving his account of the commencement and original character of a species of publication, which, like its cotemporary and constant companion—a tea-breakfast—has almost now become a necessary of life:—

This mode of conveying cheap and easy knowledge began among us in the civil war, when it was much the interest of either party to raise, and fix the prejudices of the people. At that time appeared "Mercurius Aurius," "Mercurius Rusticus," and "Mercurius Civicus." It is said, that when any title grew popular, it was stolen by the antagonist (those days, it would appear, had their Dr. Slop as well as the present), who, by this stratagem, conveyed his notions to those who would not have received him, had he not worn the appearance of a friend. Those "Mercuries" were succeeded by "L'Estrange's Observator," and that by "Leslie's Rehearsal."

It is needless to say to what an extent the publication of Newspapers is now carried. It was ascertained lately, by a return of the Stamp office, where the paper for all the journals in London and the United Kingdom is stamped, that the number in London was 300,000, in the country, 650,000 weekly; making nearly a million weekly, and fifty millions per annum.

It would extend this article to too great a length to give even the most concise account of the origin, number, and characters of foreign Journals. Holland led the way in this species of publication. Scarcely a country or a capital of any extent is to be found without its "Gazette." They have flourished most where liberty is most widely diffused and most firmly established. America, next to England, seems the chosen seat of free discussion and newspaper publication. It is calculated that the number of newspapers published in the American union in the course of a year, exceeds 25 millions. The number of newspaper establishments is much greater in proportion to the number of papers sold than in this country. Few daily journals, we are told, number more than 1300 subscribers, and only three journals of any description reckon above 4500. Perhaps the latter part of the estimate may apply to England as well as to America; but in this country we contrive to do what,

notwithstanding the absence of stamp-duties, could not be done on the other side of the Atlantic. We continue to publish papers which scarcely any body reads, and which are solely supported by the bounty of that Government which they are incompetent to serve. The following is the state of the newspaper press in the United States in 1810, as extracted from a late number of the "National Intelligencer." The increase since that year has been about 52 per cent:—

	Daily.	Twice a week.	Twice a week.	Weekly.	Total.	Total annual amount.
New Hampshire.....	..	..	..	12	12	624,000
Massachusetts.....	..	9	23	32	2,872,000	
Rhode Island.....	..	1	6	7	332,800	
Connecticut.....	..	..	11	11	657,800	
Vermont.....	..	..	14	14	582,400	
New York.....	7	9	50	66	4,139,200	
New Jersey.....	..	7	8	8	332,800	
Pennsylvania.....	9	1	3	71	4,542,200	
Delaware.....	..	2	..	2	166,400	
Maryland.....	5	5	1	10	21	1,903,200
Districts of Columbia.....	1	3	1	1	6	686,400
Virginia.....	..	1	6	16	23	1,289,600
North Carolina.....	..	..	..	10	10	416,000
South Carolina.....	3	..	2	5	10	842,400
Georgia.....	..	1	2	10	13	707,200
Kentucky.....	..	..	..	17	17	618,800
Tennessee.....	..	..	..	6	6	171,600
Ohio.....	..	..	..	14	14	478,200
Indiana Territory.....	..	..	..	1	1	15,600
Mississippi Territory.....	..	..	..	4	4	83,200
Orleans Territory.....	2	4	2	2	10	748,800
Louisiana Territory.....	..	..	..	1	1	15,100
	27	15	38	279	559	22,222,260

Edinburgh Review.

CONTENTS OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. LXX.

- I. Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice. An Historical Tragedy, in Five Acts, with Notes; and the Prophecy of Dante, a Poem. By Lord Byron.—II. 1. Thoughts on the Criminal Prisons of this Country, occasioned by the Bill now in the House of Commons, for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to Prisons. By George Holiford, Esq. M. P. 2. Gurney on Prisons. 3. Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of Prisons.—III. Substance of Lectures on the Ancient Greeks, and on the revival of Greek Learning in Europe. By the late Andrew Dalzel, A. M. F. R. S. E. Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.—IV. Report of the Select Committee on Criminal Laws. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, July 19th 1819.—V. Melmoth, the Wanderer. By the Author of Bertram.—VI. An Inquiry concerning the Power of Increase in the Numbers of Mankind. Being an Answer to Mr. Malthus's Essay on that subject. By William Godwin.—VII. Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires, contenant l'Histoire critique des Campagnes de Frédéric II., comparées à celles de l'Empereur Napoléon; avec un Recueil des Principes généraux de l'Art de la Guerre. Par le General Baron de Jomini.—VIII. Man Traps and Spring Guns.—IX. A. Vision of Judgment. By Robert Southey, Esq., LL.D. Poet-Laureate.—X. I. Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. W. Pitt. By George Tomline, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Winchester. 2. Two Letters from Mr. Adair to the Bishop of Winchester, in answer to the charge of a High Treasonable Misdemeanour brought by his Lordship against Mr. Fox and himself. 3. A Reply to the Charges of R. Adair, Esq. against the Bishop of Winchester.—XI. I. Numbers I. and II. of Essays on Money, Exchanges, and Political Economy. By Henry James. 2. Speech of Matthias Attwood, Esq. M. P. on the Bank Cash Payment Bill, April 1, 1821. 3. A Series of Tables, exhibiting the Gain and Loss to the Foundholders, arising from the late Fluctuations in the Value of the Currency, from 1800 to 1821. By Robert Musket, Esq.—XII. Simond's History of France.—XIII. High Church National Education.—XIV. Quarterly List of New Publications.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 22d of September, at his house on the Terrace, High-street, Marylebone, in the 74th year of his age, George Elwes, Esq.

On the 2d of September, at his house at Battersea-rise, Richard Budd, M. D. aged 75.

In his 79th year, Raphael Brandon, Esq. of Leman-street, Goodman's fields, many years an eminent merchant.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—309—

Zameendarree Currie of Bowdon.

(For the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.)

Extract of a letter from Major Fairfull's Camp at Deraura in Oude 1823.

March 1823,

Early yesterday morning a Detachment consisting of the Squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry, 5 Companies 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry and a part of the Battering train consisting of 2 8-inch mortars and 2 8-inch howitzers, the whole under Captain Pratt, 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry,—marched from this Camp to attack the Zameendarree Currie of Bowdon. They arrived before the place a little after day break. Captain Pratt with a due regard to the dictates of humanity endeavoured to persuade the garrison of the vanity of resistance. But these high-minded men were resolved to defend their honour and would not surrender. Captain Pratt then ordered the Officer commanding the Artillery to prepare his ordnance to open on the place. At about 11 A. M. the mortars and howitzers opened, and continued firing the whole day. At dark, the garrison having maintained their honour, evacuated the place, which was taken possession of by our investing troops. It is said many of them were killed in endeavouring to escape. Four 18-pounders were to have marched from the Camp early this morning to join Captain Pratt in order to form a breach in the place if the garrison had held out; but were countermanded when the news of the evacuation arrived.

Bengally Newspapers.

Translations from the Sungbad Cowmuddy.

Death.—On Sunday last, the 10th of March, about nine in the morning, a boar happening to come near Mookharam Metre's garden in Bhabanipore, bit a *Beater*, who was passing by, almost to death; shortly after a Moosulman woman shared the same fate; but the boar not stopping here, ran swiftly against another passenger. At this the people of the place collected together and contrived to kill the animal; and having then taken it before the Magistrates, they have been liberally rewarded.

Extraordinary Death.—A certain Brannin had gone to gather some flowers in Baboo Rojhunder Dom's garden, near Toltollah Bazar, on last Wednesday, the 18th instant, about 10 A. M. and what is wonderful to relate, while he was plucking the flowers, death on a sudden came upon him, and he was hurried into eternity.

New Comedy.—Joggomohun Rose, an inhabitant of Bhabanipore, having with great trouble translated from English into Bengalee, William Franklin's *Comroope*, has from this work published a Comedy, denominated "The Comroop Jatra." The Comedy was performed on Saturday Night, the 9th of March, at the House of Shyam Soondur Sircar, of the same place.

Singular Distress.—Having been an observer of some affecting circumstance, I communicate it to you; hoping that the following subject will find a place in your COWMUDY. Some days ago on our way from Khamarpur district to this city we anchored near the Ghant at Bhudreshur, and going to fetch some victuals from the market, I observed sitting to the north-side of the Ghant three women, two in the decline, and one in the flower of life, with a sorrowful countenance, insomuch that each word which came out of their mouth was accompanied with a flood of tears. This melancholy spectacle greatly moved me, and I began to enquire into the cause of their excessive sadness. One of the old women then replied, in a plaintive tone, "What benefit could we derive from acquainting you with our misfortune? What man would be so compassionate as to relieve us from this distress?" "However," said I, "without the least hesitation, give me some brief account of it, and I shall try all in my power to assist you." This encouraged the woman a little, and she then proceeded thus: "Our home is twenty-six miles distant from this; the master of the house, my younger brother, having been confined to his bed by a severe illness for about six months, the physicians at last finding him get worse and worse every day, desired that he should be taken to the river-side. My brother no sooner heard this than he struck the forehead with his hand and said, 'How often have I told you not to keep me any longer at home, and allow me to die in a place which is not washed by the Ganges.' As he had no money we immediately borrowed five rupees upon the pledge of a cow, and have brought him to this place, which we reached ten days ago. All that we had brought from home having been spent, I sent home my son (the nephew of the patient) the day before yesterday, to pawn some other articles and get us little more money; but unfortunately he has not as yet returned. This is all the distress for which we weep. Having not the means to provide us with a meal this day, I feel myself greatly afflicted. My brother has been comparatively much recovered, and his appetite also somewhat excited; for while at home, he could eat nothing, nor had he a liking to any thing, but here the case is quite changed, for he drinks half a seer of milk every day, he

might perhaps, escape the grasp of Death for this time; But alas! I have got nothing to buy him even that-half a seer of milk." Immediately after she had finished these words I put into her hands the little I had by me; and it is impossible to describe how much she was overjoyed with it, and how sincerely she blessed me.—The sole purpose for publishing this is, that when the opulent Natives have made themselves acquainted with the subject, those who may have any Ghaut on the Ganges, should put some watchman at the same, to come and inform them when a similar poor patient was brought to the Ghaut, that they might then endeavour to assist him as much as possible, which would be to their greatest advantage.

Madness.—A certain worthless person having showed a great deal of affected love to a lewd woman, at Soba Bazar, on the night of the 5th of March, and given her something to eat which had an intoxicating quality; he, when it had operated upon the woman, robbed her of all her gold and silver jewels, and many other things, and then made his escape. When any thing is asked her concerning the thief, she replies, "Go you before, I will follow." From this, it appears, that she must have eaten something capable of thus affecting her brains. This is very much like the case of *Shashendero*.

Translations from the Sambhob Chunder.

Notice.—Sambhob Chunder Sen most respectfully begs leave to inform the Literati, that he has translated an Arabic work, called *Ukhbo-nusfush*, into the Bengalee language; the words used in it are originally derived from the Sanscrit. It contains a strong debate between man and brute, where each has advanced arguments consistent with reason and the Shastras. In this dispute the superiority of man is proved by his learning, intellectual faculties, and capacity of distinguishing good from evil; and the inferiority of brutes, by their deficiency in these respects. The work will be found amusing, instructive, and at the same time pre-criptive.

A List of Articles Imported into this Country, from the 1st of January to the 6th of March 1823.—Iron, 15661 mounds; Lead, 199 ditto; Sheets of Copper, 2679 ditto; Copper Nails, 143 ditto; various other kinds of Copper, 14088 ditto; Tin, 8726 ditto; Zinc, 12523 ditto; Pepper, 10450; Cloves, 82 ditto; Nutmeg, 169 ditto; and Beedlenut, 6594 ditto.

Productions of this Country.—Cotton, 8250 mounds; Sugar, 46191 ditto; Saltpetre, 67987 ditto; Dry Ginger, 2182 ditto; Silk, 1220 ditto; Beedlenut, 6710 ditto; and *Majisriké*, 389 ditto. From September 1821 to the 6th of March 1823, Indigo, factory weight, 87874 mounds, and Cloth, 94932 pieces.

Seminary of Learning.—One Harrochunder Turkhoooshun Bhuttachoriya having set up a School at Hottibagoh, in Calcutta, under the patronage of Raja Gopé Mohan Deb, on Sunday the 10th of March, has begun to teach the Nava Shastra.

A Curiosity.—His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings having been presented the other day with a singular cock of a red colour with two horns and a comb, by a Native of Arabia, has ordered it to be sent home for the amusement of his countrymen, because of its being a very rare curiosity. It is now in Fort William.

Extraordinary Birth.—On Wednesday the 6th of March, the wife of Gopal Choorarry, at Buronogur, on the north of Calcutta was brought to bed of three children,—two boys and a girl.—They are all three still alive.

Murder.—Some months ago, five agents of a Merchant of Dowlatgange, in Nuddya, went together to Moorshedabad, carrying with them the sum of 1100 Rupees for the purpose of buying some goods. They were joined on their way by nine wicked wretches under the mask of friendship, who told them that they also were for the same place. At night they lodged in a market, and in the morning as they were going through a plain those nine villains who were all this time with them, fell upon and killed the five agents, and then took away the money, which was the object of this their inhuman cruelty.

Births.

At Berhampore, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Colonel EDWARDS, of His Majesty's 17th Foot, of a Daughter.

At Sukea, on the 1st instant, Mrs. M. Oog, of a Daughter.
At Nathpoor, on the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Captain J. GERARD, Agent for Timber, of a Son.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.	W. M.
Morning	8 8
Evening	8 33
Moon's Age.	7 Days.

—310—**Government Orders.****MILITARY.**

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 20, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 25th September 1821, be published in General Orders :

Para. 2. "Mr. James Watson Boyd has our permission to proceed to your Presidency, to practise as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment. His rank will be settled at a future time.

3. We have permitted Mr. Assistant Surgeon Henry Petrie Sanners, of your Establishment, to remain in Europe for a further period of Six Months.

4. Lieutenant John Thomas Lane, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the month of December next.

5. Major John Truscott and Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. Govan, of your Establishment, who were respectively allowed to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of their health, and have produced Certificates that their return to Europe was indispensably necessary for their recovery, have our permission to remain at home on Furlough, on Sick Certificate, under the regulations of the Service."

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieutenant James Blair, of the 15th Regiment Native infantry, to the Command of the Corps of Rohilah Cavalry, vice Roberts. This appointment to have effect from the 11th January 1822, the date of the dispatch of the Ship Orient, on which Captain Roberts is proceeding to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon John Mitchell Todd to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore.

Assistant Surgeon James Barker to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station at Balasore.

Lieutenant G. S. Lawrence, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal, for Six Months.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 17th February 1821, to Lieutenant Mostyn of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is extended for a period of Ten Months from the 14th January 1822, on account of his Health.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the General Department, under date the 5th instant, to appoint Brevet-Captain George Moore, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant to Captain Playfair in the Construction of the Nine Telegraph Towers from Calcutta towards the Soan, with an Allowance of 150 Rupees per Mensem.

Assistant Surgeon Maxwell, attached to the Civil Station of Ajmeer, was permitted in the Political Department, under date the 16th instant, to resign that Situation and return to the Military branch of the Service. Mr. Maxwell is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant McMillan of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is placed at the disposal of the Military Board, for the purpose of Constructing the permanent Military Buildings, ordered to be erected for the Mewar Field Force, in the vicinity of Neemuch.

In order to enable Commanding Officers to furnish the requisite Guards and Detachments, and to provide for the periodical reliefs and the maintenance of Discipline in the following Provincial Corps, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that the Benaras Battalion be increased to Ten Companies of the present Strength, the Moorshedabad Battalion to Ten Companies to correspond in Strength with the Benaras Battalion on its augmented Scale; and that one hundred Sepoys be added to the Patna Battalion, which last Corps is to be regularly formed into 10 Companies, and the monthly Return made out agreeably with the directions contained in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, for the future.—No increase of Drummers is intended on this augmentation.

The Commander in Chief is requested to issue such Supplementary Orders as to His Excellency may appear necessary to carry the intention of Government into effect.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 2d instant, to sanction the Appointment of

Lieutenant George Blake, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Superintendent of Public Buildings for the Troops in the Service of the Rajah of Nagpore, with a Salary of 600 Rupees per mensem from that Government.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 18, 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to notify to the Army, that the Coats for the year 1823, due on the 1st January 1824, will be made up with the distinctive facings of each Regiment.

This early intimation is given for the information of the European-Officers, that they may be prepared to make a corresponding change in their dress; But this is not to take place until Clothing with the new facings shall be issued to Corps respectively; and the Clothing Agents are reminded of the General Orders of 7th July 1817, directing them to notify to Commanding Officers when they are enabled to commence upwards on the preparation of Coats with the prescribed facings for their Regiments.

The Commander in Chief has thought proper to continue the present uniform double breasted Jacket, which is to be worn with the lappells buttoned over when on duty.

The Raggy or Swiss Jacket, with loose white Linen Overalls or Trowsers for the Hot weather, and Grey Woolen Trowsers for the Cold season, is permitted as heretofore on the line of march, on duties of fatigue, at Regimental drills, and in situations not connected with Parades or other public occasions. It must however be kept in mind that the original object of this indulgence was to supply a suitable light and cheap uniform for such occasions. It is therefore to be quite plain with the Regimental Cuff, Collar, and Buttons, but without lace or embroidery.

Officers are also permitted to wear as an Undress Cap, along with the Swiss Jacket, a plain light Chakos with an Oil-skin Cover, but without scales or feather.

The Commander in Chief adverting to the great difficulty in procuring Cloth of the proper Pompadour Colour, and to the circumstance of its being peculiarly liable to become tarnished from the effects of the weather, is pleased to change the facings of the Honorable Company's European Regiment to light or Sky Blue, with silver lace.

Ensigns G. Burford, J. Cates, and W. Clifford, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to their present Rank are notified in Government General Orders of the 16th instant, are appointed to do duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment. Orders for their proceeding to join will be issued hereafter.

Ensign J. R. Talbot is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry, and directed to join at Nusseerabad.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant John Marshall Heptinstall of the 2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion,

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Resident's Escort, Nagpore.—Captain W. Lloyd, from 1st March, to 1st September, in extension, to visit Sabathoo on his private affairs.

Baddiley's Horse.—Brevet-Captain G. W. Mosely, from 20th February, to 1st June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, to adjust his accounts, and cancel the leave granted in General Orders of the 25th February.

General Staff.—Lieutenant Hamilton, Deputy Judge, Advocate, from 8th March, to 1st August, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Brevet-Captain Snodgrass of the 4th Native Infantry is appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate to the Dinapore and Benares Divisions of the Army, during the absence of Lieutenant Hamilton on Sick leave, or until further orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 19, 1822.

Lientenant Truman of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, having been relieved from the duty on which he was employed at Benoolen and returned to Bengal, is directed to join the Detachment of the Battalion to which he belongs at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Garrison Staff, Agra.—Surgeon G. G. Campbell, from 4th March, to 4th April, in extension, to rejoin his Station.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 21, 1822.

Lientenant J. L. Revell of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Second in Command of the Rohilla Cavalry, vice Blair, nominated to the Command of the Corps.

Assistant Surgeon H. Guthrie is re-appointed to the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, and directed to join when relieved from his present charge.

Friday, March 29, 1822.

—311—

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Henry Garstin, from 4th March, to 4th July, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment,—Surgeon Brown, from 21st March, to 21st May, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-quarters Calcutta, March 22, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Boyd, A. K. Lindsey, and G. Turnbull, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 16th instant, are appointed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital, until further orders.

The appointment in Regimental Orders under date the 9th instant of Lieutenant Burges to act as Adjutant to the 5th Light Cavalry during the absence of Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Hawkes appointed a Member of the Hurdwar Committee, is confirmed.

The leave of absence for Six Months granted in General Orders of the 12th January last to Lieutenant Toone of the 6th Cavalry, is to commence from the 2d instant instead of the 2d February as therein specified.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 2d Regiment,—Lieutenant-Col. A. Duncan, from 3d March, to 15th April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

European Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon W. Duff, from 5th April, to 5th May, in extension, to enable him rejoin.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 25, 1822.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien of the 8th Light Cavalry in General Orders of the 13th instant, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Ensign Peel, at present doing duty with the European Regiment, having been reported duly qualified, is directed to proceed by water to Goorgaon to join the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment to which he belongs. He is at the same time permitted on his arrival at Benares to remain at that Station until the 15th of July, and to do duty with the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment.

Lieutenant S. Hart of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of that Battalion, vice Beckett, appointed Secretary and Persian Interpreter to the Officer Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment, Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) and Adjutant Scott, from 15th May, to 15th November to visit Almorah.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 26, 1822.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 18th January last to Lieutenant H. C. Clarkson of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment, Lieutenant Wm. Turner, from 15th April, to 5th May, in extension, to remain at Benares until the arrival of the Battalion to which he belongs.

W. L. WATSON, Dy. Adj't. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 23, 1822.

Captain Elliot of H. M. 17th Foot has permission to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for one year from the date of his embarkation.

Pay Master Mathews of H. M. 14th Foot, has leave to visit Singapore, Benares, on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account from the 9th instant, to the 24th proximo.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 22, 1822.

With reference to the 16th Clause of the Proposals for the formation of a Military Fund for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, the following abstract account of the Receipts and Disbursements of that Fund is published in General Orders.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Abstract of Fund for the benefit of Widows and Children of Officers of His Majesty's Service in India.

Balance in the hands of the Agents on 1st January 1821.

Sa. Rs. 2084	2	11
Received amount of subscriptions, &c. during the year ending 31st December 1821,	15006	5

Sa. Rs. 17180 8 6

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Postage of letters,	8	5	0
Paid for 3 Government 6 per Cent. Notes amounting to principal Sa. Rs. 10,300, with Interest premium, &c.	10939	10	8
Paid Agent's Salary including Office Rent, Clerk, Stationery, &c. from 1st January to 31st December, 1821, at 200 Rs. per month,	2400	0	0

15347 15 8

Balance in the hands of the Agents, Sa. Rs. 3832 8 10

DEPENDENCIES.

3 Government 6 per Cent. Notes amounting to Sa. Rs. 10,300, with Interest from 31st December 1821, the premium on which is now 18 per Cent. or in all say Sa. Rs. 12,200.	Errors Excepted, Calcutta, Dec. 31, 1821. (Signed) McCLINTOCK, MORTON & CO. Agents to the Mil. Fund.
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(A True Copy,) THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Fort William, Commercial Department, March 15, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from a Commercial General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 15th August, 1821, together with the two Acts of Parliament referred to in it, be published for general information.

Extract from a Commercial General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated August 15, 1821.

2. We transmit in the Packets, several Copies of two Acts of Parliament, passed on the 10th of July, 1821; viz. 1st and 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 105, "An Act for amending the Laws of Excise, relating to Warehoused Goods;" And 1st and 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 106, "An Act to continue until the First day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four, several Acts of his late Majesty, respecting the Duties of Customs, payable on Merchandise, imported into Great Britain and Ireland, from any place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and to increase the Duties payable on the Importation of Sugar, from the East Indies, until the Twenty-fifth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Three, in Great Britain, and until the First day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four in Ireland."

3. We particularly call your attention to the Ninth Clause of the Act for amending the Laws of Excise, relating to Warehoused Goods; by which it is enacted, that after the 5th day of July, 1823, all Pepper imported loose or unpacked, or in bags or packages, containing less than One Hundred Pounds avoirdupoise, shall be liable to forfeiture. This restriction will cause so much inconvenience to the Merchants engaged in the East India Trade, that it is expected an application will be made for its repeal in the next Session of Parliament.

4. By the Act respecting the Duties of Customs on East India Goods, you will observe an additional Duty of Five Shillings per Cwt. has been imposed on Sugar, the produce of British Territories if clayed or so refined as to resemble the sort usually denominated clayed; but that on the Brown or Muscovado Sugar, of which the Consignments from our East India possessions have hitherto principally consisted, the Duty remains as at present. On Sugar, both clayed and Muscovado, the produce of China, Java, or any other country in the East Indies, except the British Territories, the Duty has been increased to an amount, that will totally exclude it from consumption in this country. From this marked difference in favour of the produce of Bengal and other British possessions, it becomes of the greatest importance, that all Sugar shipped either on account of the Company, or of private Merchants should be accompanied with the Certificate of Origin required by the Sixth Clause of the said Act; and we desire, that all the Authorities concerned in the Shipment of this Article, as well as of Pepper, be distinctly apprized of the particulars now mentioned; and that all proper facilities be afforded in granting the required Certificates of the Origin of Sugar to the Private Merchants.

—312—

Playing at Cricket on Sundays.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

In your valuable Paper of this morning I perceive a letter signed "AN ADVOCATE FOR RATIONAL AMUSEMENT," in which an attempt is made to justify playing at Cricket on Sunday. I sincerely hope that the writer of the letter above alluded to, had not taken time maturely to consider the subject upon which he wrote; for it would give me pain to know that there is an individual to be found who can deliberately attempt to justify an encroachment on the sanctity of that day which the Deity has consecrated in a peculiar manner to himself! The reasoning of the "ADVOCATE FOR RATIONAL AMUSEMENT" appears to me to bear marks of haste: for although I perfectly coincide with him in opinion that "It is preferable to see the lower classes of society engaged in harmless recreation than in rioting in ale-houses,"—I never can admit that because "Mr. Coke of Holkham throws his gates open every Sunday during summer to those who wish to indulge in the rational sport of a Game of Cricket," that it can be an innocent amusement, or that thereby no encroachment is made on the sacredness of the day."

I cling with hope to the term "sacredness of the day!" made use of by the "ADVOCATE FOR RATIONAL AMUSEMENT." I anguish from this, that he has feelings of propriety, if not of religion, about him: and I hope the time is not far distant when he will be more disposed to attend to the commandments of his God, than to the example of any class of men, even if they should be dignified by "patriotism and high rank." For myself, so far from feeling any animosity to the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, for their late proceedings, I exult in thinking that in this vice-approving age there are Magistrates to be found who (notwithstanding the scoffs of the profane) can fearlessly do their duty.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant

Calcutta, March 28, 1822.

MADA.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 28	Liverpool	British	J. Green	Penang	Mar. 9

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MARCH 27, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—FUTRAH ROHMAN (Arab)—MARY ANN, CAMORNS (P.) arrived off Calcutta,—CONPIANCA (P.) and ESPERANZA (P.) passed down on the 26th instant.—*At Kedgeroo.*—PREMIERO REY DO REINO UNIDO, (P.)—CONDE DE RIO PARDO (P.)—*New Anchorage.*—M. S. GLASSOW,—BRITANNIA, SANGRI—M. S. RANAS, below Hooghly, outward-bound, remains,—ACASAGA (Arr. 28); L. & J. ZWILLING (F.) and HASTINGS (brig), gone to Sea, on the 26th instant.

Passengers.

Passengers per LIVERPOOL, from Penang to Calcutta.—Mr. Charles Mackinnon, Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant Henry Digby Coxe, and 300 Troops and followers of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Surgeon A. Brown, 2d Battalion 13th Native Infantry, from Balooal.—Lieutenant G. D. Roebuck, 3d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, from Dinapoor.—Ensign John Butler, 2d Battalion 13th Native Infantry, from Ghazepoor.—Ensign W. D. Stewart—1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry, from Ghazepoor.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant General of the Army, to Prince of Wales Island.—Major W. G. Patrckson, Deputy Adjutant General, to Cawnpore.—Captain T. D. L. Davies, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Madras.—Surgeon W. Hall, Bombay Establishment, to the Cape.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Gairdner, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, to Madras.—Lieutenant J. W. Hull, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, to Bennevolen.—Ensign John Butler, 2d Battalion 13th Native Infantry, to Chittagong.—Ensign W. D. Stewart, 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry, to Cuttack.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	4 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	3 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	3 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,	20 & 30 per cent.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Cutchoura,	per mānd	13 0 a 13 3
Grain, Rice, Patna,		2 0 a 2 2
Patchery, 1st,		2 4 a 2 8
Ditto, 2d,		1 12 a 1 14
Moongy, 1st,		1 7 a 1 8
Balum, 1st,		1 5 a 1 7
Wheat, Dooda,		1 1 a 1 2
Gram, Patna,		0 12 a 15 0
Dhali, Uruhr, good,		1 5 a 1 5
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,		235 0 a 240 0
Ordinary ditto,		205 0 a 215 0
Dull blue,		185 0 a 195 0
Inferior purple and violet,		180 0 a 190 0
Strong copper,		200 0 a 210 0
Ordinary ditto,		160 0 a 170 0
Oude ordinary,		145 0 a 155 0
Saltpeatre, Culme, 1st sort,		4 12 a 5 8
2d sort,		3 12 a 4 4
3d sort,		3 8 a 3 10

Indigo.—The market has been steady since our last—although the sales in this have not been very considerable, we heard of a sale two days ago about 160 māunds at 240, and another parcel about the same extent at 235, all in bond. We also know of a parcel that was sold in the early part of the week at 250, several other sales have been effected during the week at 200 to 235.

Opium.—We have just heard of a sale of Patna at 4,275 per chest—no sales of Benares have been effected during the week.

Cotton.—Is on the decline, both here and in the Upper-Provinces, and in no demand, except for country consumption, the price stated at Mirzapore on the 19th of March for new Cutchoura was 16-14 per local māund, at Bogwalgali on the 23d of March new Cutchoura was rated at 15-4 to 15-8—sales during the week 6,500 māunds, all for country consumption, stock 29,000 māunds.

Saltpeatre.—Continues dull, and has suffered a decline of about 2 annas per māund since our last.

Sugar.—There has been no improvement in the demand since our last, but the prices continue without alteration.

Piece Goods.—Are in good demand, and rather looking up, the Portuguese are the principal purchasers now in the market.

Tutengro and Spelter.—Have suffered a trifling decline since our last, sales to a considerable extent have been effected in the latter at our quotations.

Cream.—Continues in fair demand at our quotations.

Freight to London.—May be quoted at £ 3 to £ 7 per ton.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with precision the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's门市, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	10 a 20 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	10 a 15 per cent. A.
Broad Cloth, coarse,	20 a 30 per cent. D.
Flannels,	0 a 5 per cent. A.
Hats, Bicknell's,	25 a 30 per cent. A.
Cattier,	0 a 10 per cent. A.
Earthen-ware,	26 a 35 per cent. D.
Glass-ware,	15 a 20 per cent. A.
Window Glass,	5 a 10 per cent. A.
Hosiery,	10 a 25 per cent. A.
Millinery,	30 a 40 per cent. A.
Muslins, assorted,	5 a 15 per cent. A.
Oilman's Stores,	25 a 35 per cent. A.
Stationery,	25 a 30 per cent. A.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	[SELL.]
1 1 a 2 0	On London 6 months sight, per Sicca Rupees 2 0 a 2 1
	Bombay 30 days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees 92 *
	Madras' ditto, 96 a 98 Sr. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees *
	Bank of Bengal Dividend last half Year,..... 5 6